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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

[BY REQUEST.]

A TALE,

ABOUT A MOUSE WITHOUT A TAIL.

A contribution, by a six year old subscriber to "*The Little Pilgrim*," a monthly periodical for children, published in Philadelphia, at 50 cents per annum.

Once there was a *mouse*, and he had a *long tail*.
And by way of a *house* he lived in a rail;
A Farmer not knowing the abode of the mouse
Picked up the rail and took it to his house.
His fire was low, and needed wood,
So he cut once a day, he called *Tom Hood*,
Who quickly by the rail did stand,
With a saw to take on in hand.
His [illegible] the rail, and his back to the house;
Tom [illegible] saw, and out came the mouse;
But the [illegible] was there, and the mouse didn't
[illegible]
And [illegible] might strike him;
Yet [illegible]
Per[illegible]
Yet [illegible]
Or, [illegible] both have fun.
So he [illegible] house in the rail,
But [illegible] *long tail*
Till [illegible] at the rail,
Which cut off mouse's *tail*.
It hurt very bad,
And he cut very sad—
Still he had to await
His great [illegible]
For if it had been murder
He could get it no further,—
But at this nick of time,
As seemed in the rhyme,
The farmer showed his sense,
Removed the rail thence,
To his old resting [illegible]
And the "mouse without a tail," was never heard from since.

DEFEND UPON YOUR OWN EXERTIONS.

To one who looks with calm reflection upon the daily race of life, it seldom its great end and objects, and observes how many start out with fair prospects, the cause of success and failure arises with peculiar force. We believe it can all be expressed in one word. Success and independence are convertible terms. The young man with an honest, upright purpose, who enters upon the duties of life with a feeling of self dependence, will not expect aid from the influence of friends, to depend on [illegible] to "turn up," no thought of going to sleep a beggar and awaking a millionaire, to hope in anything but honest industry and perseverance, never will. It is the secret of Midas, and what he touched turned to gold.—Let no young man who spends his days in dreaming a golden future, while he squanders his precious hours and dissipation exhausts the energies of the body, and is with [illegible] to make it hard or easy.

We have to complain, however, of a too much pursuit of wealth, as a national peculiarity. One would think that gold was the chief and only good in life. See the hurrying crowds, the days of toil, and the nights of anxiety, the premature grey hairs, the neglect of all the little amenities that render life pleasant, and the world's machine [illegible] besides a great banking house, the sneer at the man of literary or moral worth if he be poor in the world's goods, the wild passion for the fooleries of fashionable life and amusements, where wealth can make a splendid figure, and say that the pursuit of wealth is not absorbing all the talent of the people, and degrading us into a nation of traders, an aristocracy of wealth. The love of the almighty dollar is driving out all love of the beautiful and the good, is crusting over the heart with a shell of selfishness, and stifling every noble generous [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] of a nation? [illegible] handed down to us the name of France and England, clothed with a halo of glory that can never fade. It is not that their merchants were princes, or their ships spreading their white wings on every sea! Not these alone, but that they have given to the world its poets and historians, their astronomers and philosophers; because they have [illegible] to the world their Bonpart, their Corneille, their Shakspeare, Milton, Locke, Bacon, and Laverrier. Why may not our young men propose to themselves another path than of the beaten, dusty, weary one, in which the vicaries of wealth are found? The same effort that will secure them perishable money, will secure the imperishable riches of the mind. It is only labor and self-dependence that is needed.—Can we not be something nobler, something higher than mere money seekers, mere toilers after self? We cherish the hope that a day is coming when America shall take her place among the nations in the sphere of literature and science, which she now occupies in that of enterprise and material progress.—*Albany Transcript.*

☞ A Yankee lady pictures a good man as "one who is keerful of his clothes, don't drink sperits, kin read the bibil 'thout spellin the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on wash day, to save the wimmen folks from cookin'."

☞ Every man that is capable of doing a secret injury, is a coward.

THE TRICK I PLAYED UPON MY WIFE AND AUNT.

I had an aunt coming to visit me, for the first time since my marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the wickedness (I acknowledge with tears in my eyes, that it was such) which I perpetrated towards my wife and my ancient relative.

"My dear," said I to my wife, on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well, I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She's very deaf, and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do every thing in your power to make her stay agreeable."

Mrs. S. announced her determination to make herself heard if possible.

I then went to John Thomas, who loves a joke as well as any person I know of, told him to be at my house at 6 P. M., on the following evening, and felt comparatively happy.

I went to the railroad station with a carriage the next evening, and when I was on my way home with my aunt, I said, "My dear aunt, there is one rather annoying infirmity that Amelia has, which I forgot to mention before. She's very deaf; and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. I'm sorry for it."

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart protested that she rather liked speaking loud, and to do so would give her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up—on the steps was my wife—at the window was John Thomas, with a face as utterly solemn as if he had buried all his relatives that afternoon.

I handed out my aunt—she ascended the steps.

"I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife, and the policeman on the other side of the street started, and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Kiss me, my dear," bawled my aunt; and the hall lamp clattered and the windows shook as with the fever and ague. I looked at the window—John had disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer. I pulled my head into the carriage, and went into strong convulsions.

When I entered the parlor, my wife was helping aunt Mary to take off her bonnet and cape, and there sat John with a face of woe.

Suddenly, "Did you have a pleasant journey?" went off my wife like a pistol, and John Thomas jumped to his feet.

"Rather dusty," was the response in a war whoop, and so the conversation continued.

The neighbors for streets around must have heard it; when I was in the third story of the building, I heard every word plainly.

In the course of the evening, my aunt took occasion to say to me, "How loud your wife speaks! Don't it hurt her?"

I told her all deaf persons talked loudly, and that my wife being used to it, was not affected by the exertion; and that Aunt Mary was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently my wife said softly, "Alf, how very loudly your aunt talks!"

"Yes," said I, "all deaf persons do.—You're getting along with her finely; she hears every word you say." And I rather think she did.

Elated by their success at being understood, they went at it hammer and tongs, till everything on the mantle-piece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house.

But the end was near. My aunt being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking so loud was not injurious to my wife. So said she, in an uncertain tone, for her voice was not so musical as it was when she was young. "Doesn't talking loud strain your lungs."

"It is an exertion," shrieked my wife.

"Then why do you do it?" was the answer.

"Because—because—you can't hear if I don't," equalled my wife.

"What," said my aunt, fairly rivaling a railroad whistle this time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises, and looking round and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor, and there he lay flat on his back, with his feet at a right angle to his body, rolling from side to side, with his fists poked into his ribs, and a most agonizing expression of countenance, but not uttering a sound. I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar attitude, and I think that from the relative position of our boots and head, and our attempts to restrain our laughter, apoplexy must have ensued, if a horrible groan which John gave vent to in his endeavor to repress his risibility had not betrayed our hiding place.

In rushed my wife and my aunt, who by this time comprehended the joke, and such a scolding as I then got I never got before, and I hope never to get again.

I know not what the end would have been if John, in his endeavors to appear respectful and sympathetic, had not given vent to such a diabolical noise, something between a groan and a horse-laugh, that all gravity was upset, and we screamed in concert.

☞ A young lady enquired the other day, of a sailor, why a ship was always called she.

"Because," replied the sailor, "the rigging costs more than the hull."

☞ An editor who was short of traveling funds, sat upon a saw-horse for an imaginary journey in the country, and wrote letters home for his paper.

A TROUBLESOME SWAP.

The New York Tribune relates an amusing story, which it declares to be true, of a lady and gentleman at a bathing place on Long Island. They were engaged to be married, and one warm evening when walking along the beach, talking nonsense, they came to a beautiful cove, which was divided by a rocky projection into two nice little bathing places. It was agreed that they should bathe here, one taking one place and the other the other. They went in, and were having a first rate time, splashing about and talking over the rock to each other, when a little scamp who had been fishing there, happened to see them, and straightway was possessed by the devil to change their clothes. He did it, and the result is thus related:

As the boy ran behind a sand hill, his long shadow between her and the sinking sun, attracted the lady's attention, and in some trepidation she hastened to don her apparel. Fancy her "feelings" on finding, not her own clothes, but the hat, coat, vest, and other articles, *in extenso*, of the gentleman on the other side of the promontory. How could it have happened—and what was to be done? Was that fearfully long shadow some spirit of the sea on shore who, offended at her intrusion upon his solitude, had resorted to this method of punishing her temerity? It were bettter to imagine her situation than to attempt to describe it.

In the meantime the gentleman, too, required to the shore to dress. Speechless astonishment was depicted on his countenance as it fell on a heap of woman's clothing. "What in thunder," he muttered to himself "does this mean? Is the place turned round, or am I crazy?" In the greatest perplexity he took up one article of feminine apparel after another to the number of about thirty, letting one after another drop again upon the rock where he stood, with many a half audible ejaculation of wonder. There was no doubt in his mind as to whom the things belonged; but how did they get there, and where were his own clothes? With one arm akimbo, he pressed his other hand upon his forehead to collect his bewildered senses, little thinking that the mischievous elf who was the author of his embarrassment was laughing at him from behind the same sand hill.

After a few moments of hesitation, the gentleman shouted to his lady love the awkward intelligence, and in return was informed that his clothes lay at her feet.—All that was to be done was to exchange the lots; but how in the name of delicacy was that consummation, so devoutly wished, to be effected? The sun was now down, but it was not dark yet. Finally, it was arranged that the lady should venture into the water, with her eyes seaward, while the lover should exchange the clothes and return to his side of the rocks. Unfortunately, just as he was about to cut around the other side to perform that duty, he caught sight of a couple of young ladies not far off, and he felt compelled to retreat precipitately to his place again. His discomfitted companion would have then came out hastily and called to the ladies for their help, but they were distant, and between herself and them she saw a boy passing along.

To cut the story short, the "peculiarly unpleasant predicament" lasted until the young lady felt it necessary to save herself from being chilled to death, to attire in her lover's clothing. He on his part, put her garments to the same use for his own benefit, and a pretty good fit it was; for the two friends were about of a size, and but for the discrepancy at a full beard he might in a less dusky light than then prevailed, have passed for a lady. It was his intention, in some way or another, he hardly knew how, to rectify the matter immediately; but when he had ventured to rejoin his laughing and blushing sweetheart, he saw the mischievous boy a little distance off, with a grin on his impish countenance, closely watching their motions. Quickly putting a handkerchief to his face to conceal his tell-tale beard, the gentleman took the lady's arm and they sauntered on the shore until it was dark, then entered the hotel as privately as possible, and making the best of their way to their respective room, lost no time in donning more appropriate habiliments.

New President Buchanan Receives the Ladies.

A Washington correspondent of the South says:

"Mr. Buchanan still continues to have hosts of lady visitors, and scarcely a pretty woman comes to Washington but she must see the Bachelor President. His manner towards his fair visitors show that he is no "lady's man:" his graceful common place seems to fail him with them; and I have seen him evidently sorely taxed to find a few words to say to the fair dames who will find their way into his reception room. He is said to have been compelled to have recourse to two stereotyped phrases, which he invariably addresses by turn to the ladies, as he runs the gauntlet of them at reception hours. They are as those: "Madam, is this your first visit to Washington?"—Answer. A pause and then, "Madam, I would advise you to visit the Smithsonian Institute." After which the lady is expected to vamose."

MORMON INFERNAL MACHINES.—There have been reports that the Mormons had provided some new weapon with which to meet the invading forces of the U. States government. The *Washington States* says it is an explosive material, the secret of which was discovered in the archieves of the Patent Office, by Russian agents, and that it was used in destoying the works at Sebastopol, that after the war the invention was submitted, by order of our government, to certain persons to experiment and report upon, and that these men proved to be Mormons, who carried the secret to Utah. It is a very improbable story.

FROM KANSAS.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, under date of the 9th inst, says:

The last agony is over. The bogus constitutional convention was finally adjourned at one o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 8th inst. For a few days previous the members had been closely occupied with business, continuing their session until the small hours of the night. The reports of the committee on schedule were before the convention for several days preceding that of the adjournment. There was a great deal of wrangling and debating as to which of these reports should be adopted. It was found impossible to agree upon either of the reports separately and the two were finally merged into one, which was adopted. At a late hour the constitution was submitted to the convention for adoption. It was concurred in by a vote of twenty eight to about a dozen dissenting voices. The whole number of delegates is sixty. The constitution was consequently adopted by a minority of the convention, the convention having been elected by a notorious minority of the people. A committee of revision was also appointed. The stated object is to correct verbal inaccuracies in the constitution. They may, in the course of revision, materially alter the meaning of some parts. It would be a difficult matter, however, to make it much worse than it now is.

The correspondent adds:

When the Convention first met it was generally believed that they would either omit the slave clause from the constitution, or submit the whole instrument to a fair vote of the people. They adjourned in a few days to await the result of the October election, that they might shape their course accordingly. If they succeeded in that election, they would have cared but little what became of the State organization, but they were so completely routed, owing to Walker's just action in the Oxford and McGee cases, that it was apparent they could no longer contend with us in the territorial capacity, but would concentrate every energy to force upon us a State government, containing all the elements of bondage and national usurpation. This is the greatest scheme of the day. The whole talent of the dominant national party has been called into the service, and they have been paying us flying visits for the last six months, and holding counsel with Walker upon the surest way to success. Whatever Walker may say to 'our folks,' and in his public speeches and his laxative proclamations, there is no questioning the fact that he came here with a sworn purpose which is being fast carried out, and that he brought with him from Washington the manuscript copy of a Kansas Constitution, prepared under the wings of the Capitol, almost identical with the one now adopted. Further, a sum of money from Washington, and another, furnished by the southern extremists, has been used as a corruption fund in that convention, and the Washington purse was a little longest, consequently they have the bargain. Walker was undoubtedly privy to all this, but towards the close of the session he moved over to Leavenworth to *appear* out of the ring, but all the while kept his runners upon the line of communication.

It requires no illustration to show that the schedule is a mere trick, in reference to submission. Vote as you will, it is pro-slavery at last; and voting for it only gives it the popular sanction, and thus far legalizes it. Consequently no free state man will be found voting on the 21st of December. It is the greatest exhibition of brazen impudence on record. We are a forbearing people, or I would indulge in a little speculation relative to the effects of such attempted usurpation upon a free colony of squatter sovereigns. But what we intend to do in the case, is what they most want to know. Our counsels are profound and discreet, and will be kept at present. They have taken one flattering unction to their souls that will be of short duration, viz:—That owing to our past trials and discouragements, we shall accept almost any terms, however unpleasant rather than fan another flame and protract our suffering. We are even more sensative to our just rights than at any past hour, and we can but regard this late developement as the inauguration of fresh troubles. The little handful who acted it out at Lecompton are not a tithe of our enemies' power. The supreme authority is beyond them, and Walker is accessory to it all.

Only twenty-six voted in the affirmative on the final adoption of the constitution, and the next day only thirty-two signatures had been obtained to it, being one over a quorum, and some of these are individuals who had resigned their seats, permanently, before the final adjournment. They were visited afterwards and prevailed on to sign the infamous document. One member was in town yesterday who said the constitution he signed had a clause in it submitting it to a vote upon "No Constitution," and that he would not have signed it without that clause. He was an ignorant man, and had doubtless been imposed upon by showing him a paper with that clause attached, for the purpose of fraudulently getting him to sign it.

NENA SAHIB.—The famous Sabib is represented by Mr. Pergeaux, a Parisian writer, as having so soft a heart that, despite his whipping children to death, and murdering women, he cannot read a tender line in Byron or Shakspeare without being moved to tears! He speaks French, Italian, and English—is acquainted with several literatures—talks English as fluently and with as much precision as any English gentleman, and has translated Hamlet into Hindoo, to the great admiration of competent critics. This amiable Nena so loved the fair Margaret O'Sullivan that, when she died of consumption, he went and wept over her tomb and would not be consoled.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE CRISIS.

The people of the U. States have seen fit to entrust the conduct of their public affairs to the leaders and chosen representatives of what is known as the 'Democratic' party. The Federal, Executive and Judiciary, with a very decided majority of Congress in each House, are of that party. The Legislatures and Executives of all the slave States but Maryland, of Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey, California, &c., with the Legislature of Ohio, are of that party.—Such are the circumstances under which those who did not support Mr. Buchanan's election, and do not approve the platform on which his nominators placed him, are summoned to form a Whig party, which means, if it has any definite meaning, to commence a course of systematic opposition to the yet undeveloped commercial and financial policy of the party in power.

We are utterly averse to any such movement. We deem an attempt to revive the Whig party as preposterous as would be an effort to revive the Anti-Jackson party of 1832, or the Clintonian party of 1812 or '20. The revival of the Whig party means, if it means anything, a new party struggle for a National Bank and a Protective Tariff, in the face of a hostile Executive, Judiciary and Congress—an attack on Gibralter by a flotilla of gun-boats. This is sheer lunacy. A Bank established by the triumph of one party over the other is a doomed institution—experience and common sense combine to assure this. The best constituted and best managed Bank could do no real good, could not maintain its own solvency, with one of the great National parties warring upon it and eager for its overthrow. So a Protective Tariff, enacted as the fruit of a party triumph, and therefore regarded with disfavor by the vanquished party, would be so essentially unstable and precarious that no solid good could be rationally expected from it. Withdraw these topics altogether from the arena of party controversy and contention; allow time for old wounds to heal and old rancors to be forgotten, and it is quite possible that some benificent modification of the policy now dominant will be silently and gradually effected. To make Bank and Tariff party Shibboleths, is to destroy the last chance of any favorable action on either.

As to the Currency, we are disposed to accord the fullest and fairest opportunity to those whom the People have invested with power. If they really mean Hard Money, let them propound their measures, and we shall be disposed to let them have a fair trial. We do not believe an exclusively metallic currency either practicable or beneficent; but there are thousands of men who do, and, if the democratic politicians are really of their school, we say, let their theory have a fair trial. Had we been asked, in a season of general activity and prosperity, to acquiesce in a resort to Specie Currency, we should have demurred that the inevitable convulsion, stagnation, bankruptcy, were not to be braved for the sake of testing a hypothesis, which had been already tested with disastrous results. But every thing is now so near low-water mark, very little harm can result from a trial of the hard Money or any other experiment; and, while we have no faith in it we shall not stand in the way of our Democratic rulers giving it a fair trial if they see fit. We see that it necessarily involves low wages for Labor and low prices for produce; the compensating benefits to our industrious classes are not to us apparent.—We believe that with a nominally Specie Currency our hired workers will be paid, if promptly paid at all, not in gold and silver, but in good part in shinplasters, store orders, or some sort of barter on the flour-and-potatoe principle of Mayor Wood. We cannot see how the Laboring Class of this country are to be so fully employed or so fairly and promptly paid under what is called a Specie Currency, as they were six months ago under a Paper Currency. But the People have chosen as their counselors and guides in this crisis those who profess to view this matter exactly as we do not, and we deem it but fair to give them a chance to develope and apply their own views. If they say Hard money, Free trade, Direct Taxation—any or all of them—we say, let these be fairly tried. There is little harm left for them to do, and they never could be tried at less cost than just now.

Dr. Franklin, indeed, (not very good authority in Hard Money circles,) suggested to the friend who asked his advice as to the best means of preserving his beer from the depredations of his servants, that he should put a cask of good wine beside his beer.—We have hoped, therefore, that the dominant party, whenever it undertakes to abolish Bank Notes, or those of under $20, would simultaneously enact that Money Orders might be bought with specie at any post-office, authorizing the holder to draw a like amount from any other designated post-office. In our business, as in that of others, the use of Bank Notes in making remittances of small amounts seems almost indispensible. And it need not cost the Government anything—nay, it might be rendered a source of profit—to provide that whoever deposited, say ten dollars and five cents in specie with any post-master, might obtain from him a sight draft for ten dollars on any other P. O. he might name. This draft might pass through many hands on its way to its destination, proving a great public convenience and benefit. We perceive symptoms, however, that such a mode of rendering the public a great service at little or no cost, is pretty certain to be branded as incompatible with "the Resolutions of '98," which, while Mr. Buchanan shall be President, is now to be thought of. We shall urge nothing at present therefore, in behalf of the Money Order system, but try to live by means of such Currency as is vouchsafed us.

We solicit from our rulers an open, straight-forward, manly policy with regard to the currency—one that shall not seek to postpone or evade trials that ought to be directly faced, but will do at once what is to be done, and let every one know just what he has to expect. If our Democracy really believe in the Sub Treasury, and think our State Taxes and Tolls should be collected and kept after that pattern let them bring their members of the legislature to face the music in a body, and we will trust that no obstacle may be interposed to prevent the fruition of their desires. And if all the members of that party vote to suppress all Bank Notes under $20, or $50 or $100, we trust the proposition may prevail. Let us know the worst at once, so that we may meet it as best we may.

THE REINDEER OR THE POLAR REGIONS.

How far the migratory habits of this animal may be established in a more southern latitude on the coast of America, in their instinctive resort to localities where pasturage may be more abundant, I shall not attempt to decide; but this I will say, that from the more distant lands of the Polar Sea, they do not migrate on the approach of winter, but remain their constant inhabitants. I have remarked, however, that as the season of thaw sets in, in (May and June) coeval with the calving of the does, these generally resort to the ravines and valley bordering the coast, where the pasturage is so much more abundant. The requirements of the animal for the support of its young become urgent, obliging it to desert the higher, but more barren and stony lands, for a locality where nature's wants are more plentifully supplied. From the period of entering this bay, until the abandonment of the ship in the Summer of 1853, we killed 112.

A few skins were preserved, and several of the viscra, together with various sectional preparations of the antlers in different stages of growth, as illustrative of its rapidity, in the hope of elucidating one of the most surprising processes of animal growth which bounteous nature enables us to contemplate, as evidencing her wonderful reproductive powers. These animals vary in size according to the age and other circumstances. The largest we got gave a nett weight of 240lbs, which yielded 164lbs meat, and the smallest shot only thirty-two pounds; the average weight however, of the entire number, was 70lbs. The flesh, when procured in the Autumn, is of the most delicious flavor and quality, tender, juicy, light and easy of digestion—far surpassing the venison of this country—and covered with a good coating of fat.

It undergoes a marked change however, as the Winter advances, and in the following Spring and Summer the animal becomes lean and poor, and the flesh dry and insipid, until the more abundant pasturage of the Summer again brings it into improved condition, which is always best in October. They are generally shy and timid, and very difficult of approach, and it is only when all means of escape are cut off, or the animal wounded, that the bucks will evince signs of hostility to the hunter. Their great enemy the wolf, by attempting to use their antlers in their defence. The calving season, as far as my observation enables me to judge is in June; prior to and coeval with which the bucks shed their antlers, which appear to be again entirely reproduced in the latter end of August and early in September.

The color of the animal is, in the winter, pure white, with a patch of light brown on the back; but in the Summer it becomes extended, covering both back and sides partially; the remainder maintaing the pure white of the Winter. When much hunted they become exceedingly shy, and it is only by the exercise of the utmost stratagetic skill that the hunter can hope to get within range. In first meeting an instinctive curiosity leads them unwarily to approach the wily hunter, and thus become his prey. They are, as it were, fascinated by the novel appearance of a man in the dreary wilds, where his form has never before been seen. From this circumstance I infer that the success of a party is likely to be greater by changing their hunting ground from time to time, rather than remaining stationary among animals rendered wild by his presence, as they do not appear to make extensive wanderings from certain circumscribed localities. They generally graze with their heads to the wind, and so habitual is their instinct that, after the prevalence of strong wind, we generally hunted in the direction whence they had blown, with the greater certainty of meeting them. On the approach of winter the fur of the reindeer becomes very dense, Sir John Richardson informs, that the skin, when dressed with the hair on it, is so impervious to the cold that, if clothed in a suit of this material, and wrapped in a mantle of the same, a person may bivouac all night in the snow with safety during the intensity of an Arctic Winter. Such admirable covering for inhabitants of the Arctic regions is, therefore, inestimable; and these skins are universally used for this purpose. In hunting we met with the greatest degree of success in the four months of the year, when the animals tamed by cold and hunger, could be more easily approached.—*Dr. Armstrong's Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the North-West Passage.*

☞ An honest farmer was invited to attend a party at a village squires on evening, when there was music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met one of the guests, who said—

"Well, farmer, how did you enjoy yourself last nigh—were not the quartetts excellent?"

"Why, really sir, I can't say," said he, "for I didn't try them; but the pork chops were the finest I ever did eat!"

☞ An office-seeker, in urging his claims, said that his grandfather didn't fight in the Revolutionary war, but he guessed he would have liked to, if he had been in the country at the time. He was appointed.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

A LA TUPPER.

An umbrella upon thine arm may make it ache, but should rain come, the umbrella will preserve thy clothes. Choose betwixt a trifling pain and a tailor's bill.

Other persons were born about the same as thyself, and have been growing up ever since, as well as thou. Therefore be not proud.

Yet confidence may be misplaced, as when thou goest out in thin patent leathern boots, simply because the pavement before thine own door has dried.

The girl who is destined to be thy wife, although unknown to thee, is now living somewhere or other. Therefore, inasmuch as she is quite well, and sincerely, think politely about her.

Educate thy children, lest one of these fine days they educate thee in a school with no vacations.

O, how good was nature, that placed great rivers near great towns!

A traveler, journeying wisely, may learn much. Yet much may also be learned by him who stays at home.

I do not say to thee, "Marry, for it will exalt thee," yet was there subtile meaning in those whose usage it was to say, "Marry come up."

Cold things are used to cure fever, yet the over-coolness of a friend's act will throw thee into heat.

We know nothing, and yet it is knowing something to know that thou knowest nothing.

By a conceit, a convicted fly hath been called a Ladybird, and bidden to fly away home. The counsel is good, even to her who is neither bird nor fly. There is no place like home.

He who holds his tongue, will have nothing else to hold. Yet it is not good to be over-garrulous.

The weather-cock, working coldly, can tell thee the way of the wind; but if the weather-cock sticks, the course of the wind will not be influenced thereby. Remember this.

If thy heart is in the Highlands, it is not here.

Virtuous love is wholesome. Therefore be virtuous, to make thyself worthy of self love. Not, of course, that thou art thereby prevented from loving somebody else.

Talk to thyself, and insist upon a reply, but not before the world, lest it think that nobody else will talk to thee.

A cat, even if she be friendly, never approaches thee in a direct course. No more does a fruth. O friend, but winding, round thy stupidities, and rubbing up against thy prejudices, it reaches thee gently—and then perhaps scratches.

A stich in time saves nine. Therefore, O friend, thou feelest one in thy side, be thankful.

Love the moon, for she shines in the night to give us light in the dark; whereas the sun shines in the day time, when there is plenty of light, and his assistance is not wanted. Such is the difference between real and false charity.

Solomon knew several things, allowing for his age, but I could teach him a few others.—*Punch.*

HOW THEY ELECT DELEGATES TO CONGRESS IN UTAH.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the following as a method adopted in electing Dr. Bernhisel delegate to Congress from Utah:

It has been stated to me that on the Sunday before the day fixed by law for the election, Brigham Young rose in the Bowery, where an audience of several thousand was collected, and spoke substantially to this effect:

'Brethren, to morrow, you know, is the day to vote for Delegate to Congress, so the law says. But I don't see why to-day isn't just as holy and why we shouldn't take a vote to day. Brother Bernhisel, brethren, has done well enough in Congress, though nobody's of much use there, and if it's worth while to send anybody to Washington, I guess we might as well send him back; if he can't do us any good, he won't do us any harm. So all of you who are in favor of sending Brother Bernhisel back, will please rise.'

Accordingly the whole audience rose.—The next day, at the election, but few votes were cast, and those all for Dr. Bernhisel, it being felt to be useless to oppose him, although he is said to be very unpopular at Salt Lake City.

GREAT CHALLENGE—RACE FOR $200,000.—The Georgian sportsmen some time since sent forth a challenge to the world—intended for Great Britain, of course—to run a match race of four miles and repeat for one hundred thousand dollars. The Georgians propose, in case the British accept the challenge and their horse is beaten, to refund five per cent of the purse, or five thousand dollars to pay expenses. The London *Sunday Times* insists that a company shall be formed in England to accept the challenge, and 'test the superiority of the horses of the two countries. The *Times* calls upon Lord Zetland to become the champion of the British turf, and send out his noble horse *Skirmisher* 'to do battle against the American celebrities.' The indications are that the match will be made for next season, and if so, we may look for the greatest and most exciting race which the world ever witnessed.—*Times.*

☞ Courting is an irregular active, transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular number, agrees with all the girls in town.

☞ 'Did ye vote yesterday, Michael?' 'Sure I did, according to instructions!' 'An' what were your instructions?' 'Didn't you hear them?—*vote early and often!*'

FROM UTAH.

Brigham Young, it has been stated, issued a proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed troops to his dominions. In a letter to the commanding officer, he summons him to surrender his arms or leave, in the following language. We fear it will be necessary to hang brother Brigham.

'I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory, by the same route you entered. Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until spring in the vicinity of your present encampment (Black Fork on Green River) you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Louis Robinson, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making proper application therefor.'

The following is the proclamation referred to by Brigham Young:

'PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.'

'CITIZENS OF UTAH.—We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the government, from constables and Justices, to Judges, Governors and Presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization.

'The constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertains unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we have ever asked.

'Our opponents have availed themselves of prjudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no priviledge nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust aspersions against us before the Nation. The government has not condescended to cause an investigating committee or other person to be sent to inquire into and asscertain the truth, as is customary in all cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter writers, ashamed to father the base, slanderous falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of hireling priests and howling editors who prostitute the truth for filthy lucre's sake.

'The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defense—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not stand still and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression.

'Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid,

'First—All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory, under any pretense whatever.

'Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such inversions.

Third—Martial Law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper office.

'Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-second. 'BRIGHAM YOUNG.'

FILLIBUSTERISM.—The National *Intelligencer* speaking of the course of the government interpreted the obligations of neutrality in the matter of the Enlistment Controversy between the United States and Great Britain has naturally erected in the eyes of foreign nations a severe standard by which we must consent to be tried on all occasions which involve an infraction, real or supposed, of our municipal laws and of our "soverign territorial rights." That both of these sanctions have been violated by Gen. Walker in the present instance cannot be doubted, if the positions assumed by our Government against certain functionaries of Great Britain are still to be taken as the measure of our duty and obligations under this head.'

Our government, in the British enlistment case, had no fear of offending the South, for the sympathies of the South were with Russia, and it was rather to conciliate the south that such a stern course was pursued. But in Walker's case, the sympathies of the South are the other way. The Slaveholders favor fillibusterism, because it may result in the acquisition of more slave territory; hence the government connived at Walker's escape, suffering the Neutrality laws to be openly violated.—One tithe of the activity shown in the British Enlistment case would have sufficed to prevent Walker's escape.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

Death of Gen. Cavaignac.

By the arrival of the Arabia, we have news of the death of General Cavaignac, from disease of the heart. Eugene Cavaignac was born at Paris, December 15th, 1802. He entered the army at an early age, and in 1828 held a command in the French expedition to the Morea. In the revolution of July, 1830, he was in garrison at Arras, and both there, and afterwards at Metz, he openly avowed revolutionary principles.—In consequence of this, he was sent by the government to Africa, where he greatly distinguished himself. After the capture of Tlemcen, in 1836, he was left in command of the citadel of that place, in which perilous situation he displayed great bravery, repeatedly repelling the attacks of the Arabs. From that time he was actively engaged in the Algerine war, and rose rapidly in the service, until, in 1848, he was made Governor-General of Algiers.

During the short period in which he held this post, Cavaignac distinguished himself by the firmness, prudence and judgment of his administration. A man of such abilities as he possessed was naturally considered as a suitable delegate to the National Assembly, and he was accordingly chosen for the departments of the Loire and Seine. At the breaking out of the revolution, on the 24th of February, 1848, he was made general of division, and shortly afterwards Minister of War. He refused the latter honor, however, because he was not allowed to concentrate a large body of troops in Paris. On the 17th of May of the same year he was re-appointed, and on the 23d the President of the National Assembly delivered into his hands the command of all his troops. On the 23d of June barricades were erected in the streets of Paris, and the insurrection of the socialists began.

These outbreaks of the Parisian populace had hitherto been treated by the government as mere street riots, but Cavaignac looked upon the present one as a civil war, and met it in true order of battle. The contest lasted for days, but Cavaignac triumphed, and was absolute ruler of the destines of Paris and France. True to his republican principles, however, he nobly laid down his dictatorship as soon as order was restored, and his grateful fellow citizens appointed him President of the Council, with power to appoint his own Ministry. When the National Assembly decided that a President should be elected for the Republic of France, Cavaignac was put forth as a candidate, but was defeated by Louis Napoleon, who sent the hero to the fortress of Ham. He was afterwards liberated, and elected to the National Assembly, but refused to take oath of office.

He continued in private life until the present year, when, without his consent, the citizens of Paris elected him a member of the Legislative Corps That body was expected to assemble within a few weeks, and much anxiety was evinced in France to know what course the stern and devoted Cavaigac would pursue in regard to taking the oath of office. His death is looked upon as a relief to the Emperor, as it leaves the Republican party without a leading man who combines the qualities of the soldier and the statesman. Cavaignac was one of Plutarch's men—of Romen mould—as consistently republican as Brutus himself—a consummate general and a statesman whose measures were adapted to the emergency without being tainted with personal ambition or ultraism. He was fifty-five years of age at the time of his death.

KANSAS ONCE MORE.

It is reported from Washington that the Administration have determined to sustain the usurpers who have framed a Constitution for the people of Kansas without their authority and against their wishes. For the sake of the honor and peace of the country we hope it is not true. Such action would be an outrage on popular rights which would hardly be borne, and a violation of the Nebraska Bill itself.

Let us look at some of the extraordinary provisions of this Constitution. One article provides that the Constitution shall not be amended for twenty years; and that any amendment proposed shall require a two-third vote in both branches of the Legislature for three successive days. If it be confirmed, the Secretary of State is to provide for a popular vote upon the same, and if two-thirds of the people or legal voters are in favor of the same it shall then become a part of the Constitution.

The President of the Convention is authorized to declare that on the 21st day of December next, an election shall be held, at which three Judges appointed by him shall preside, and ballots shall be prepared in the following manner:—"Constitution with Slavery"—"Constitution without Slavery." The President of the Convention shall receive and examine the returns, and if it shall appear that a majority are in favor of a Constitution with Slavery, the Constitution as adopted shall be submitted to Congress; but if it appears that a majority are in favor of it without slavery, then the article on slavery shall be stricken out, and then submitted to Congress. There shall be an election of Governor and other State officers, and Representative in Congress, on the——day of——and until said election, the President of the Convention shall be acting Governor for the State.

No doubt an attempt will be made to show that this is popular sovereignity, and secures to the people the right to pass upon the Constitution. But it is plainly a cheat. The Constitution itself is not to be submitted to the people; in fact, nothing is to be submitted, not even Slavery. Even if the clause expressly legalizing slavery were stricken out there is enough left in the Preamble and Bill of Rights to make Kansas a slave State under the Dred Scott Decision so that, in any event, a Slave Constitution goes to Congress, and if the people attempt to join in the election, they necessarily vote for a slave Constitution.

Will the Administration sanction this glaring fraud and deception? The scheme of the usurpers is to get their work approved by the General Government before the meeting of the Territorial Legislature and, thus strike down that body before it shall have an organized existence. But we shall indulge the hope expressed by the N. York *Times*, that if the project comes before Congress, as it must, it will be summarily rejected and repudiated in both Houses.—*Pittsburgh Journal.*

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Gov. Walker arrived here on Saturday evening, *en route* for Washington. Nothing new relative to Kansas has transpired.

From The National Era.

THE SKY CLEARING

The result of the late annual election in Massachusetts is doubtless ere this well known to all the readers of the *Era*. The true significance and importance of this result, however, can scarcely be understood and appreciated by those who have watched from a distant point of view the political affairs of the Bay State for the last three years.

In the first place, highly as the successful candidate stands in the estimation of the people of Massachusetts, as an able statesman and a prominent defender of the interests of Free Labor, the victory over which every friend of Freedom rejoices is by no means to be looked upon as a matter of personal preference. The battle was fought upon broader grounds, and with nobler aims. From the outset to the consummation, the single issue of Constitutional Freedom, as opposed to the Black Democracy of Slavery, was kept prominently before the people by the orators and writers of the Republicans and Fremont Americans. The Governor elect himself set the dignified and honorable example of eschewing all matters of a merely local, personal, and temporary character, and discussed calmly and dispassionately, in the cool atmosphere of reason, the great and vital questions which pertain not alone to the present, but to all time. He and his supporters have the satisfaction of knowing that the victory has been won by no appeals to prejudice or passion, no assault upon private character, and no denial of the rights of any class of their fellow citizens, on account of birth, complexion, or creed.

As a necessary consequence of this position of the Republicans and their candidate, Democratic Hunkerism and prospective Know Nothingism, nominally divided by their support of two candidates, were really united in bitter opposition to N. P. Banks.

On the part of Gov. Gardner and his office-holding friends, it was a last, desperate effort to resuscitate a dead political party, and by so doing to maintain their factitious and wholly undeserved prominence in the State. It is well understood here, that their triumph would have been the signal for a general re-organization of Fillmore and Hunker Know Nothingism in other States.

General Wilson, at the expiration of his term of office as U. S. Senator, was to be superseded by a Hunker Whig of the Dred Scott Decision stripe, or by Gov. Gardner himself; and the campaign of 1860 was to find the free States hopelessly divided, and powerless under the heel of National Slavery, the final triumph of which was to be inaugurated by the union, in fact, as well as feeling, of Black Democracy and malignant Know Nothingism.

Henceforth there are to be but two parties in the field. The Black Democracy will attract and absorb the shattered fragments of Hunker Whiggery and Fillmore Know Nothingism, which now revolve in constantly lessening circles about it; while on the other hand, most of the Fremont voters of last year, who have been this year beguiled into the support of Gov. Gardner, will unite with the friends of Freedom.—The field is thus cleared for the Presidential struggle of 1860. From present appearances, instead of embarrassing by her divisions and side issues the great Free Movement, Massachusetts will stand side by side with her sisters, as strong in numbers as in principle, prepared to give her hearty support to whomsoever the indications of Providence and the voice of the people shall designate as the man for the time.

To the Republicans of Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and elsewhere, to the free voters of Kansas, and Missouri, the people of Massachusetts send greeting. They are with them heartily and honestly. In guarding with jealous care the sanctity of the ballot-box and the right of citizenship from abuse, they will do no injustice to their fellow-citizens of foreign birth, nor in the name of Americanism violate the distinctive American principle of equal and exact justice to all.

THE DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING.

The N. Y. correspondent of the Boston Journal thus describes a feature which originated during the stress of the late Panic:

'One of the features of the day that is quite noticeable is a men's prayer meeting held in the lecture room of the old North Dutch Church, from twelve o'clock to one o'clock. The meeting is began at twelve o'clock precisely, and closes exactly on the hour. The room is full and crowded and the interest appears to increase from day to day. It originated with the new effort to meet the religious destitution of the lower part of the city, and begun with a modest meeting held once a week. But the attendance and the benefit seemed to demand the more frequent observance of the privileges, and now it has become a daily service. And with the pressure came a larger attendance, and a more spirited service. And the probability is that the meeting will be adjourned to the church. Any one comes in and goes out when he pleases. It is the rule of the place to leave at any moment. All sects are here—the formal and stately Churchman and the impulsive Methodist, who cannot suppress his groan and his amen, tho' he evidently tries, and wishes he had the broad haven of his own church that he might express his feeling—the sober, substantial, stammering Dutchman, and the ardent Congregationalist with all Yankee restlessness sitting upon his face—the Baptist and Presbyterian, joining in the same chorus and bowing at the same altar. The movement was a bold one for New York—so near the gates of mammon, and so near the altar of Pluto at which so many in our midst do not fail to bow down and worship. Not one woman is in the meeting, and the singing from two hundred male voices is really majestic.

☞ A writer in De Bow's Review maintains that Southern literature should inculcate the following sort of patriotism:

"*First* as to *patriotism*. The safety of the South, the integrity of the South, not the permanence of the Union, should be regarded as the "paramount political good." No true Southerner, no loyal son of the South, can possibly desire the continuance of the Union, *as it is.*"

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamer Adriatic sailed at noon to-day with nearly half a million of dollars in specie. Her detention was caused by getting aground in consequence of the low tides.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....J. WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

PERSONAL.—We this week commence to send out bills to those who are indebted to us on subscription or otherwise; and we hope they will be promptly heeded. We are in need of money, and if we can succeed in collecting but a tithe of what we have standing on our books, we shall be enabled to prosecute our work during the coming winter "without flinching." Let our friends, then, who know themselves indebted, or who receive bills of their indebtedness, make some little effort to send us some money—if not the whole amount, a part. Besides giving them credit on our books, they shall have our warmest thanks, for so doing.

Oct 21st 1857.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—In accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, divine services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in Beaver, on Thursday, the 26th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. Public worship will not be held in any other church in this place on that day. Rev. J. A. McGill will deliver the sermon. We hope to see a large congregation.

Public Lecture.

Rev. S. Baker will, on Thursday evening, the 26th, at half-past six o'clock, deliver a Temperance Lecture, in the Court House.

DROWNED.—On Saturday evening last, while a man, living at Fallston, in this county, was crossing the Railroad Bridge, at the mouth of the Beaver, he fell into the stream and was drowned. He was in a state of intoxication.—His remains have not yet, we believe, been discovered.

REMOVAL.—Last week, the prisoners lodged in the Jail of this county—three in number—were escoeted from the old building to the new one. The County's boarders, will henceforth occupy the stately building on the Southern part of the public square.

OUR PARTY—ITS FUTURE.

The elections for the year 1857, in the Free States, have closed. And, although the Republicans entered into them with the prestige of last Fall's defeat hanging over their heads, yet the result in all, with one single exception, indicates that the Party's principles have a hold upon the hearts of the people that will in the future render it invincible. It has passed the ordeal, and had it not been the People's party—the country's hope—it would have yielded, it *must* have succumbed to the gigantic efforts brought to bear against it. This was the first year of the Buchanan reign, consequently its strongest and it was thought by the President, and the leaders of his party, that the Republicans were dispirited by Fremont's defeat, and that *now* would be the very time to crush out Republicanism, and build up "Democracy" in its stead. Hence in Maine, New Hampshire, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Kansas, &c., all the forces of the National Administration were brought into requisition. The Federal money was lavishly expended; the Custom Houses, the Post-Offices, the Land-Offices, and the Light Houses, were mustered into the service, and ordered to put forth in money, men and *Indians*, their best exertions. Nothing that promised success was to be stopped at. They were expected to conquer—and to conquer *now*, while the Republicans were probably disheartened, and while apathy seemed to reign in their ranks. Accordingly, also, the National Government newspapers were brought into the service of the party in the States, Federal Mail Agents were listed into severe mental and bodily labor; Mail Contractors were forced to contribute their toil and influence, and last, though not least, the troops of the United States, were ordered to the polls to vote the Democratic ticket. Indeed, it seemed as if the Democracy, at this time, had "determined to move Heaven and Earth," in order to break down the Republican Party. *Now* was the time, in their estimation, to strike; and strike they did, with all their power—but in vain. The Republican party is on a firmer and on a more enduring basis now, than it was twelve months ago. In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, it is as impregnable as ever. In Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio, it is on a better basis, and more thoroughly organized than when Fremont was its candidate in 1856. In Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the excitement of the Presidential campaign, and notwithstanding the great exertions put forth then to get out the Republican vote, this fall we find that the vote of the Republican party nearly equals the vote of last fall. The party in New York alone, has done badly. Its opponent has not gained a vote in that State since last fall; but one hundred thousand Republicans—for which they deserve the severest censure—stayed away from the polls.

In view of these facts—for facts they are—why should Republicans, anywhere, be discouraged? The party that can stand up, surrounded with such a state of things as was the Republican party after its defeat last year; opposed as it was this year, by ism allied with ism, by Federal money, by Federal officers of all grades and conditions, by Federal troops, and native Indians—the party that can withstand all these influences, and maintain its ground, as did the Republican party, must have principles at its bottom, that are commendable and enduring, and which will place the Government in its hands in 1860.

Gov. Walker vs. The President.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, a rabid Democratic paper, says:

"If the Administration does not remove Walker, the Senate will reject his nomination, or prove faithless to the rights and honor of the South."

Upon which declaration the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, another Democratic paper, makes the following comment, which is entirely unanswerable:

"Why does the Republican pronounce a sentence against the Senate that it will not pronounce against the Administration? What greater culpability will there be in the Senate's allowing Walker to retain his place than there is in the Administration doing the same thing? If the Senate would prove itself "faithless to the rights and honor of the South" by keeping him in office, does not the Administration prove itself "faithless to the rights and honor of the South" by keeping him in office? If there be law or logic in the world this is so, but the Republican, that denounces the Senate in advance for the possible infidelity to the South, eulogizes the President, whose infidelity is established."

MCKEESPORT MURDER CASE.—Yesterday's mails brought to us the intelligence, that the Supreme Court of the State has refused to grant a new trial in the case of Fife, Stewart and Charlotte Jones, convicted of the murder of George Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. No hope now remains for the prisoners, unless they are the subjects of Executive clemency, which is not probable, or escape from prison. It remains now but for the Governor to set apart a day for their execution, and themselves to prepare for the awful doom that stares them in the face.

STILL ANOTHER.—On Monday morning at 3 o'clock, the Jury on the White murder case, which was tried at Washington, Pa., came into Court with a verdict of "Murder in the First Degree" against Wm. Jones, jr. The jury had been out seventy-five hours. A motion for a new trial has been made.

CHANGE IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.—On Tuesday last, W. W. Irwin, Esq., was sworn to discharge the duties of Sheriff, of this county, for the next three years. Mr. I. will, doubtless, make an accommodating and efficient officer.—Jos. Darragh, Esq., the retiring officer, leaves his post with the warm wishes of many friends.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The case of James Patterson, Esq. vs. Ross et al., for a tract of land in this county, and which has been tried before the United States Circuit Court, was decided last week. The trial occupied eight days. It was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Patterson.

RESUMED.—The Western *Star*, whose suspension we noticed some time ago, has again resumed. N. C. BARCLAY, Esq., is hereafter to be the publisher. The editorial management of the paper, will devolve upon Messrs. McGregor & Barclay. The new firm have our best wishes, for pecuniary success.

Hard Money Currency.

Mr. Buchanan, at the present time, is represented, by his party organs, to be in favor of a hard money currency. The subject, it is said will be discussed in his forthcoming Message. Gold and silver then, henceforth, will be the hobby of the party in power. War will be made upon all the Banks, and that too, in the face of opinions long since expressed. Hear the President. In a speech made in the U. S. Senate, on the 29th of September, 1837, he says:

"It is impossible that manufactures and commerce can flourish to any great degree in this country, without the aid of extensive credit. I would not, therefore, abolish banks if I could. *A return to a pure metalic currency is impossible.* To make such an attempt *would be ruinous as well as absurd.* It would at once *diminish* the nominal value of all property more than fifty per cent., and would, in effect, *double the amount of every man's debts.* It would *enrich* creditors at the *expense* of their debtors, and thus make the rich *richer* and the poor *poorer*. It would *paralyze* industry and enterprise."

THE BASE SCHEME.

The scheme, noticed in our paper of last week, to enslave Kansas, appears to be working finely. The telegraph brings us the assurance, that the *acts* of the usurpers, calling themselves a Constitutional Convention, are endorsed by the President and his Cabinet. Not only are we assured of this, but the astounding intelligence also reaches us, that the very Constitution which has been adopted by the Convention, and which at one grasp robs the Free State men of all they have been contending for, was conceived and written within the very walls of the National Capitol, and sent to that Territory under the immediate direction of Mr. Buchanan. We did not suspect this. We hoped, when the details of the scheme first reached us—so glaring was the fraud, and so palpable the deception—that the influence of the President would be so exerted, that when the project came before Congress, as it must, it would be rejected and repudiated by both Houses with the contempt and scorn that its baseness merits.

The Constitution will be submitted to the people, but in such a manner, that protest against as they may, vote as they will, or do whatever is in their Power to prevent it, Slavery will still be entailed upon them. They will be obliged to endure it;—and this in open violation of the Kansas Nebraska Bill—in open violation of the principle of self Government, and in direct defiance of the will of two-thirds of the settlers of that Territory, as it has been recently expressed. Let Mr. Buchanan carry this into effect if he dares. Let him array himself against the people—their rights and liberties—and connive at fastening an institution upon them that they have overwhelmingly repudiated, and he will see who will sustain his administration, and what will become of the party that swept him into the Presidential Chair last fall. It will be a Hercules indeed if it can stand such a storm as this will bring about.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The November Term of the Court of this county, opened on Monday, the 16th inst., and is still in session. The attendance is not so full as usual, but still a large amount of business is doing. The following cases were disposed of last week:

CIVIL SUITS.

James Carson use of Wm. Ritchey vs. James Buckley. Verdict for Plaintiff's for $23.65

Aaron P. Smith vs. John Graham. Action for Slander. Verdict for pl'ff, for $33.00.

John Graham vs. Aaron P. Smith. Action for Slander. Verdict for pl'ff for $10.00.

CRIMINAL LIST.

Commonwealth vs. John Bensing.—Indicted for Adultery. Nolle prosequi entered on payment of costs.

Same vs. James Moore, Wm. Schnoble, John J. Hesson and Harrison Schrom. Indicted for Assault and Battery.—Verdict, not guilty, and the prosecutor, Nicholas Hyde, to pay the costs.

Same vs. Wm. Wiseman.—Indicted for Assault and Battery. Verdict not guilty, and the prosecutrix, Esther Powell, to pay the costs.

Same vs. David Wright.—Indicted for keeping a Tippling House. Deft. plead guilty. Fined $10 and costs of prosecution.

Same vs. William M'Key—Indicted for keeping a Tippling house. Verdict guilty, and the Deft. to pay a find of $20, and cost of prosecution.

Same vs. Michael S. Johns—Indicted for Assault and Battery. Verdict not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

Same vs. Nathan P. Cooch—Indicted for Assault and Battery. A nolle prosequi entered on payment of the cost.

Same vs. Ross B. Evans—Indicted for assault and Battery. A Nolle prosequi permitted on payment of the cost.

Same vs. John Rupert—Indicted for keeping a Tippling House: Verdict guilty, and the Deft. fined $10 and costs of prosecution.

Same vs. John Rupert—Indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. Found guilty, and fined $10 and cost of prosecution.

Same vs. John Rupert—Indicted for selling liquor to minors. Verdict guilty and fined $10 and imprisoned in the county Jail for ten days.

Same vs. Henry Hipple—Indicted for keeping a Tippling House. Deft. plead guilty.—Fined $10 and costs of prosecution

Same vs. Ross B. Evans—Surety of the Peace. A nolle prosequi permitted on payment of the cost by the Deft.

Same vs. Washington Gorden—Indicted for Assault and Battery with intent to kill. Verdict not guilty on the first, but guilty on the second Count of the Indictment. Not sentenced.

Same vs. Thomas Logan—Indicted for adultery. True *Bill*. Nolle Prosequi permitted on payment of the cost, and $20, to the prosecutor.

Same vs. John Willhoffer—Indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences. Verdict not guilty and the Deft. to pay the costs.

Same vs. George Farrow—Indicted for Receiving stolen Goods. True *Bill*. Verdict not guilty and the Deft. to pay the cost.

Same vs. Robt Littell—Indicted for assault and Battery. Ignored, and the prosecution to pay the cost.

Same vs. Hugh Donaldson—Surety of the Peace on oath of Alisan Kelly. Deft. ordered to pay the costs, and to enter into recognizance for good behaviour &c.

For the Beaver Argus.

PLOWING MATCH.

In accordance with the published notice, the Plowing Match took place on the farm of Christian Black, New Sewickly township, on the 5th inst. The day was very unfavorable, notwithstanding a large number of spectators were present. There were four plows entered for competition;—three of them were Hall & Speer's Iron Centre No. 5; one a left hand mould board, (same manufacturers). The field was tolerable good, had the surface sod been more adhesive, the plowing would have shown to better advantage. None of the plow-men had ever competed before at the Society's Plowing Matches, and the judges had some difficulty in determining the awards. As soon as the plowmen came from the field they sat down to dinner, after which the President of the Society read out the list of Premiums.

First prize,	Wm. Eaton,	4 00
Second "	Jas. Ferguson,	3 00
Third "	Henry Bright	2 50
Fourth "	Daniel Black,	2 00

JUDGES:

R. Nelson, Jacob White,
M., W. Fisher.

LETTER FROM HON. DAVID WILMOT.

The Erie *Constitution* publishes the following letter from Judge Wilmot to its editor, who remarks that it was not written for the public eye:

TOWANDA, Oct. 31, 1857.

R. LYLE WHITE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*—The battle is lost, as men ordinarily estimate results. It will discourage the weak and doubting—the venal will seek shelter in the camp of the enemy. The men of courage and faith will stand firm, with confidence unshaken in the final triumph of the Right. Courage and perseverance are qualities essential in a conflict with Error and Wrong—these with untiring activity, are the elements of success in all great revolutions.

I look to the future with unshaken confidence. Liberty cannot be crushed out in this age and country. Oppression has no charter from God. The tyrant that is now in power, defiantly assails not only the constitutional rights of American citizenship, but the God-given rights of man, shall soon fall a lifeless and loathsome corpse, under the preserving and courageous assaults of Truth.

The mere politician believes in the potency of great interests. He scoffs at the idea that any other than selfish motives influence the action of men. Truth and Justice are mightier than Selfishness and Wrong. The Heroes and Martyrs of our race attest the nobleness of Humanity.—Men are capable of the highest motives and the most loyal steadfastness to principle.—Truth is never silent, but pleads ever with irresistible persuasiveness and power.—There is a strength in a noble, self-sacrificing disinterestedness, battling in a just cause, that cannot be overcome. All the great moral forces of Nature are working unceasingly on the side of the Right. In the struggle of life we require [illegible] overcoming obstacles that best [illegible] Disasters test the constancy and [illegible] parties as of men. In the nature of [illegible] reverses must come, but if we are true to the cause of Freedom and Humanity, our triumph is certain; nor will the day be long postponed. Oppression, injustice and wrong cannot stand against righteousness and truth—then is the earth a province of the Evil One, and man the helpless victim of his malignity.

In the hour of disaster and defeat we must preserve an abiding faith in rectitude, and in the living energies of Truth. We must never despond, nor weary in the performance of our high duties. There is nothing in the result of the late election that should for a moment dishearten our hopes, or relax our efforts. It has not changed the essential nature of things—it has not made the Wrong Right—this is beyond the power of a majority; Majorities can make the rulers to-day, but they cannot make oppression just; nor eradicate from the hearts of men hatred hatred of the oppressor.

They may uphold for a time violence and fraud; by the strong arm of military power; but they cannot lawfully take from man the rights with which his Maker invested him. Not a stone in the citadel of our strength has been thrown down; we will stand on the impregnable rock of truth.—The tyranny, outrage and wrong against which we protest, is in no degree extenuated by the majority given against us.—Oppression has gained a new lease of power, but not an iota of sanction for its cruelty and injustice. Let us renew our vows to Freedom, and gain strength for future conflicts, by divesting ourselves of every selfish and ignoble desire

Truly your friend, DAVID WILMOT.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CONVENTION.

Still another religious body has gone to pieces on the rock of slavery. The Methodist Protestant denomination, a respectable member of the great Wesleyan family, has long been agitated by the question which has already divided the Methodist Episcopal body into two distinct branches, North and South. The Northern Conference held a Convention at Cincinnati last week, and formally resolved to separate finally from their brethren of the South. The ground of their action seems to be two-fold. First—they cannot consistently hold church fellowship with slaveholders and slavetraders. Second—the next General Conference is to be held at Lynchburg, Va., and they apprehend personal violence should they attend that body and attempt to express their opinions on the subject of slavery. Whether this fear is suggested by the name of the place, or the character of the people in that quarter, we do not know, but they have declared by resolution that they will not attend the Conference.

The Convention determined upon pursuing the following policy:

'A Committee appointed by this Convention will attend the General Conference at Lynchburg, Virginia, in May next, and present to that body, a memorial from the Convention, protesting against the practices of voluntary slaveholding and slavetrading by members of the church, and calling upon the Conference to take initiatory steps toward modifying the Constitution and Discipline, so as to meet the Anti-slavery spirit of the North, by striking out all the objectionable features of those instruments, and declaring that voluntary slaveholding and slavetrading shall hereafter constitute a barrier to membership in the M. P. church. The General Conference not having Constitutional authority to make these changes, but upon recommendation of two-thirds of the Annual Conferences, that body is requested to exercise its prerogatives in recommending such action to the Annual Conferences.'

As it is not expected that these propositions will be entertained by the General Conference, provision has been made to meet the emergency. A Convention is to be held at Springfield, Ohio, in November, 1858, to take such action as may be deemed necessary upon the response of the Conference which Convention shall have power to organize a Northern Conference, to amend the Constitution, and to authorize the publication of a new edition of the Discipline, containing the necessary amendments.—*Pitts. Journal.*

A NEW PHASE OF THE KANSAS QUESTION.

We agree with our sagacious contemporaries of the National Intelligencer "that the recent intelligence from this distracted Territory is not of a nature to assure us that the Kansas knot has been at last untied. We rather fear it has received another unexpected complication. The Convention, in determining to submit but a single clause in their *project* of a State Constitution to popular ratification, has not left the people of Kansas the privilege of voting on the Constitution as a whole, but has so constructed the alternative propositions upon which they are permitted to vote as in either event to compel their acceptance of the body and substance of the document, whatever may be the objections which a majority of the voters may entertain to other portions than those submitted to popular revision and appeal. If the popular suffrage is of any worth in determining the acceptability of a single clause in the proposed constitution, why should the people be denied the privilege of passing their judgment upon the entire work of their convention? And, in view of the recent election in Kansas, it would seem that the Convention has selected for submission to popular trial the very clause about which there can be least doubt as to the wishes of a majority of the people; for, if the last election may be taken as a fair expression of the popular will of that territory, it must be apparent that a majority of its inhabitants are opposed to a constitution establishing or recognizing the existence of slavery in the State of Kansas; and, in view of the partial representation which this majority, according to the admission of all, can be said to have had in the late Convention, would seem not unreasonable to suppose that the same majority, if such there be, which might declare itself opposed to the slavery section of the constitution, would also, if permitted to express its voice, pronounce against the whole of a work in which they have had so little opportunity to participate.'

It is very evident that this new move in Kansas—a seeming usurpation of power—is destined to produce trouble, and may tend to postpone, for a long time to come, a vexed question, which every good citizen [illegible] was near its final adjustment.—*Phila. Patriot.*

[illegible] and de-
velopments of its late President, Allibone, [illegible] Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

'A private loan-book, kept in the private desk of the President, and now first brought to the knowledge of the Board, reveals astounding facts. Men who never borrowed a dollar are here charged as being large debtors to the Bank. Others who had borrowed, on being sent for and payment demanded, produce evidence that they have refunded the loans. Envelopes, endorsed as containing valuable securities, on being opened are found to have had the securities abstracted, and mere memoranda, technically known as 'ghosts,' occupying their places. Large transactions made without the knowledge of the Board, are detected with the brokers, and it is confidently believed that from these quarters many assets may be recovered from the bank. Other transactions, not proper for publication now, have been laid bare, and the Directors having made oath that the President has absconded from the country with design to defraud his creditors, have attached his large property for the benefit of the bank. At this moment a committe of three experts appointed by the Governor under the late Relief Law, are engaged in ascertaining the true condition of the assets. Vague hopes are entertained that enough may be recovered from the wreck to enable the bank to go on and preserve its valuable charter, which has just been extended twenty years. Already the stock is on the list of fancies, and having gone down from $112 to $6, now vibrates up to $10.'

COL. FORNEY ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Philadelphia *Press*, the daily Democratic paper which was established by Col. Forney some three months ago, has so far improved itself a journal of considerable independence and honesty, which in ability it is second to very few Eastern papers. On the Kansas Question it has ably sustained Walker in his prompt rejection of the Oxford fraud upon the real voters of that territory, and (in the article given below,) takes a position in regard to the bogus constitutional convention which will, before three months, bring into collision with the Democrats of the South, unless indeed, like the Northern democracy heretofore, it eats its words, and allows a constitution concoived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity, to be forced upon an unwilling people at the point of Federal bayonets. What the *Press* a year hence will say we do not now pretend to predict—but trust it may not vary from the position taken in the following article, which we find in its columns of the 18th:

"The drift of all the news from Kansas, by mail and telegraph, show conclusively that the so called pro-slavery constitutional Convention, like other bodies of whom we have read, is another formidable instance of the adage that 'whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.' Some of the propositions presented to that Convention—which, be it remembered, represents a mere fragment of the voters of the Territory—would disgrace a despotism, others are merely ridiculous, while the whole affair looks to us, at this distance, as if the parties engaged in it had entered into a contract to mortgage the new State to their own individual interest for a century to come.

"There is a consistent disregard of the people manifested, a cool resort to trick, and an utter shamefulness, which altogether make up a satire upon representative bodies such as we have never had the luxury to enjoy. The leading spirit in this Constitutional Convention seems to be a person called 'General Calhoun,' who, we regret to say, was appointed from the free State of Illinois, by General Pierce, as Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska; and who in all his actions indicates a desire to imitate rather the character of a member of the French Senate employed to carry out the designs of Louis Napoleon, than the representative of an honest American constituency.

"We give in another column some of the doings of this Convention, and have only to say, that if the Constitution fabricated by this body is sent to Congress, we trust that short work will be made of it. It deserves nothing but contempt. If it has a single merit, it is its consistency with the fraud and wrong which it is intended to perpetuate, and from which in great part it has grown. The idea of a set of men chosen as delegates to this Convention, attempting to bind posterity to their work, and daring to nullify in advance the will of the majority, is so monstrous that we wonder the outrage did not excite the whole people to civil war. The usurpation becomes the more amazing when we reflect that these very men who are trying to fix upon the Territory the rule of a minority were vociferous in denouncing the Topeka Constitution, which set out with asserting a similar principle, and was repudiated by Congress and the country.

"In speaking of doings like these, we feel that it is idle to indulge phrases, and we sincerely hope that if the Constitution of Kansas is anything like the instrument it promises to be, from the intelligence we lay before our readers this morning, it will, when presented to the Congress of the United States, be thrown out of both branches by a unanimous vote. At any rate, we trust that the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania will boldly and at once put their feet upon it, and spurn it as it deserves to be spurned.

A Singular Story.

The Washington *States* contains a curious story of the alleged invention of a formidable weapon of war, which was used by the Russians in Crimea, and is now said to have passed into the hands of the Mormons. It is said that the agents of the Russian Government were permitted freely to explore the records of our Patent Office, and to avail themselves of every improvement in military art there recorded, and that the Russian Consul General in New York became thus acquainted with an explosive material, discharged by electricity, invented by a Mr. Storm, and that it was used to some extent in demolishing the fortifications at Sebastopol, when it was found they could no longer be held.

Upon the close of the war the invention was laid before Congress; drawings were submitted to the Secretary of War; Gen. Quitman and other officers gave it their attention, and the whole matter was afterwards placed in the hands of several persons for the purpose of making experiments. It is now alleged by the *States* that these men were all Mormons, and that after becoming familiar with the invention they abandoned the inventor and carried their knowledge to Utah. The States says:

"They had satisfied themselves that old logs, hollow trees, common boxes, anything in short, which could be made to contain a bottle of the burning fluid, a little powder and a considerable amount of missiles, whether of balls, iron scraps or pebbles, and fragments of rock, could be converted into cheap and formidable batteries, whose discharge could be governed, at almost any distance, to a second of time; and the Mormons may be prepared to try the powers of the new system in the defiles of Utah."

THANKSGIVING.—The following States have thus far joined the throng intended to celebrate thanksgiving on the 26th inst: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, and the City of Washington. Maine, South Carolina and Mississippi celebrate 15th instant, and Vermont, the 3d of December.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 23.—The War Department designs sending two columns of military into Utah from the Pacific side; one from Oregon and the other from California.

National Measures.

We learn from our Ohio exchanges that petitions are in circulation, and being numerously signed in that State, of which the following is a copy:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress Assembled:

"Your petitioners respectfully represent that for twenty-five years we have been experimenting on currency and political economy, and now after that lapse of time we find the country, for currency and exchange in a worse situation than ever before, and have had three earthquakes in the time which convulsed the whole agricultural and commercial, and manufacturing interests of the country to its very centre.

We therefore pray that you will now return to the policy and principles of our fathers, who have proven wiser and more patriotic than this generatin, and restore to the country a charter for a National Bank, for thirty years; with a capital of sixty millions of dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same; similar to the one chartered in 1816.

And also that you will adjust the revenue laws, so as to raise sufficient revenue from foreign imports to meet the expenses of the Government, and so as to give complete protection to our own labor and capital. And that the proceeds of the sales of public lands be hereafter given to the respective States on equal terms. And your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray."

A MAN WHO OBJECTS TO SERVING GOD.—The Cleveland Plaindealer, a strong partisan opponent of Gov. Chase, objects, in the following paragraph, to thanking God for anything at *his* instigation:

"Chase's Thanksgiving Proclamation has come. He thanks God for everything, the people for nothing. He says not a word about the great falling off of the Fusion vote on the Reserve, and the tight squeeze he made with the nigger vote to get re-elected. He has no thanks for the 5,000 Democrats who stayed at home in Hamilton, Lucas, and Old Monroe; and allowed another screecher Administration to be put in power. He is all 'God and Liberty,' 'Pestilence' and Poultry, Corn and Turkey. Well, Mr. Chase, you may have your Thanksgiving when you please, and for what you please, and be thankful to whom you please, and we shall do that same. We shall wait for Gov. Payne's Proclamation before *we thank.*"

☞ The Kansas bogus Constitution was voted for by but twenty-eight of the fifty-one members who attended the Convention which framed it. Among the closing scenes were the usual complimentary resolutions and speeches. Among these the remarks of the President were as significant of the character of this Convention as they were amusing. He said:

"This Convention met under the most *embarrassing* circumstances. Elected by but a small vote, and their authority to act called in question by a lawless set of men who had got into this Territory; struggling on, scarcely able to get a quorum, and for some time without one; their very existence threatened, and uncertain what moment a lawless set of people would take their lives; necessitated to get the military for their protection; yet under all these circumstances they had gone on and neither turned to the right or the left, but had framed a Constitution for the State of Kansas."

No wonder the President complimented them for their coolness in persevering order under circumstances so "embarrassing."

Holloway's Pills.—In all cases of weak stomach, which are usually attended with want of appetite, nausea, griping, disturbed sleep, and a general prostration of the bodily powers, these Pills will be found a swift and certain remedy. Among the most common indications of a diseased stomach, are a sense of fulness after eating, a dry, yellow tongue, flatulence in the abdomen, a repulsive taste in the mouth, heaviness in all the limbs, giddiness, pain in the eyes, want of energy, aversion to mental exercise, and irregularity of the bowels. These symptoms disappear after a few doses of the pills have been administered; the stomach, liver, and bowels, resume the regular and vigorous performance of their functions, the patient's strength returns, and in a short time the cure is complete.

☞ We have been selling Boerhave's Holland Bitters for some months; and, although, when it was first introduced, we did not urge its sale, being unacquainted with the article; still we found the public determined to have it, and to meet the demand we have been obliged to purchase more of this article than we ever have of any other patent medicine whatever. Every day brings new testimonials of its efficacy in removing the various complaints for which it is recommended; and in offering it to our customers, we do so with more confidence in its virtues than is due to most preparations of the kind.

GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
148 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Prof Wood's Hair Restorative.—Having tried successively sundry highly recommended "hair tonics" on our own half denuded crown we about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week or two ago we met a distinguished politician of this State whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as "gray as a rat," but now boasting as fine a head of hair as one could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by his ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next.—*Ottowa Trader.*

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞ What we want to say to our readers young and old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6¼ cents up.
White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.
Figured do from 12½ cents up.
Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at
July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

☞ *Brentlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion,* the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. ☞ For sale at P. B. Young's Beaver; Kaiser & Bro's, Rochester; E. Bocking, Wheeling, Va. Gen'l Agent.

BEAVER MARKET.

BEAVER, Nov. 25 1857
(*Corrected Weekly*)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$2,75
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2,00
WHEAT—per bushel	85
RYE—per bushel	45
CORN—per bushel	45
OATS—per bushel	25
BEEF—round	5½
BUTTER—per pound	18
EGGS—per dozen	12
POTATOES—per bushel	25a31

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Nov 24, 1857

FLOUR—Ex $458,a4,62, Family	5.00a5.00
WHEAT—per bushel	85@90
CORN—per bushel	45a50
RYE—per bushel	55
OATS—per bushel	29a30
HAY—per ton	$12a18
POTATOES—per bushel	35a40
BUTTER—per pound	10a12
EGGS—per dozen	12a13
BACON—should's 14 hams 14½; sides 14	

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Wm Robinson, late of Dorough township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said township. ELIZABETH LOGAN,
Nov. 25, 1857. Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Mrs. Jane Clark, dec'd, late of Marion township, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. E. W. BARRIS, Executor.
Nov. 25, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services*, of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment* or *promisory* note, on or before the first day of January next: after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.
J. E JACKSON.
Fallston, Nov. 16, 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Cross, sr, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
RACHEL CROSS, Exec'x.
Nov 18, 1857. DAVID CROSS, Exec'r.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RHODES KENNEDY & CO., at Rochester, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be settled by R T. KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh, to whom persons having claims will hand them for settlement.
WM. R. RHODES,
R. T. KENNEDY,
Nov. 18, 1857 JOS. S. KIRK.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Martha W. Sailyer left my bed and board; without any provocation, on the 9th of November, 1857, this is to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.
Beaver, Nov. 16, '57. SIMON SNITGER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will receive proposals up to the 1st day of January, 1858, for the building of a School House, in South Beaver Township, Section No. 4. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on Henry Briggs, of Black Hawk, Beaver county, Pa.
The subscribers would also state that $200 dollars will be advanced to the Contractor, by giving approved security, for the erection of said building.
HENRY BRIGGS,
MICHAEL CONKLIN,
JOSEPH M'MILLEN,
Nov. 18, '57. Building Committee.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, the following property in and adjaining the village of Industry, in the county of Beaver, to wit:
The well-known tavern stand, called the "Industry House," which is well calculated for public business of any kind, being immediately at the Depot of the C. & P. R. R.
Also 12 other houses and lots of various sizes and locations, with stables and other improvements—12 other lots under fence and in good state of cultivation.
Also, 45 acres of excellent land adjoining the said village, on which is a large two story brick house, well finished—25 acres of which is the best quality of meadow and garden land, 20 acres of coal land, containing 2 veins of coal, varying from 3½ to 4 feet, of excellent quality and convenient to the Railroad; about 100 bearing fruit trees, a never failing spring of water, convenient to the house. The above farm was formerly owned by James Jackson.
Also, 7 acres of land about one-half mile below Industry, on which is a very comfortable frame dwelling house, stable and shop, with a number of grafted fruit trees of the best quality. This property was formerly owned by J. W Engle, who carried on boat building to a considerable extent on said premises.
The whole, or any part of the above property will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will do well to apply soon, as I am determined to give some good bargains.—
☞ For further information apply to the subscriber, at the Industry House.
Industry, Nov, 16, '56 J. ROSS.

ADMINISFRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration (with the will annexed) having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN RHODES, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Beaver, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.
Nov. 11, 1857.

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately. A BESTWICK.
New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. D. & W. Stanton is this day dissolved by mutual consent Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.
DAVID STANTON, M. D.
WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.
Oct. 1, 1857.

Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at the old stand, second story of McCleery's building.—Residence at the lower end of Main street.
New Brighton, Oct. 7.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S.
novembor 18, 1856.

NOTICE.

There will be a Special Meeting of the managers of Beaver County Agricultural Society to be held at the Court House on Friday Evening at 7 o'clock P. M. Nov'r 20th 1857. A large attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the Society.
By order of the President,
D. L. IMBRIE, Sec.

CHEAP GOODS;

For Cash or Country Produce,
AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET,
BEAVER, PA.,

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Tampico Morocco Skins; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves. DENJ. ADAMS.
Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

Consisting of Lands and Village Lots,

THE undersigned, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of John Morgan, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa. dec'd., will offer at public vendue on the premises in and near the village of Murdocksville, in Beaver and Washington counties, on

Wednesday, the 23d of December,

1857, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Two Lots in the village of Murdocksville and about 60 acres of land, part in Beaver and part in Washington county; about one mile west of Murdocksville, on the graded road leading from Frankfort to Pittsburgh. It is well timbered and of good soil, and would be a desirable location if improved.

Also, a farm of about Two Hundred and Ten acres, adjoining said village of Murdocksville, part in Beaver and part in Washington county, on which are two farm houses, and a barn, and about 80 acres cleared, and has between 50 and 80 acres of bottom land on Raccoon creek. It is a No. 1 Farm, and is known as the Gunsallas Farm.' Any person wishing to examine the lands will please call on Mr. John Gunsallas, who resides on the land, and who will take pleasure in imparting any information pertaining to them.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money on or before the 1st day of April, 1858, for the farm on which Gunsallas lives, and the balance in two equal annual payments, excepting that the purchaser shall pay 20 per cent. of the first payment within five days of the sale. Possession to be given of this tract on the 1st day of April, 1858, and the deed therefor will be made whenever the after payments are secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned

One-third of the purchase money of the 60 acre lot, and the Town Lots, will be required at the time of sale, at which time possession will be given; and the balance in two equal annual payments, one on the 1st of April, 1859, and the remaining one on the 1st of April, 1860 The deeds for the last mentioned lots to be made as soon as the after payments are secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.
JEREMIAH MORGAN,
Surviving Ex'r of John Morgan, dec'd.
Nov. 4, 1857.*

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received
AND FOR SALE LOW, BY
P. B. YOUNG,
At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Ellis sts,
BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:
Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Woods Hair Restorative, Prof. De G—th's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam, Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Bobsh's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's Magnetic Ointment, Nervo and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6'57.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS
AT C. HANSON LOVE'S
ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE BEE HIVE.'
No. 74 Market st., between 4th & Diamond,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the largest and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery, Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic and every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week,

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.
We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE OF SHOWING OUR STOCK TO CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.
C. HANSON LOVE.
(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept. 18, '57.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic
DRY GOODS
No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of
Fall Dry Goods and Notions,
to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season of the most fashionable styles.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of
BARNES & NICHOLSON,
del1 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater

JOHN M. DUNLAP.
WITH
E. FROWENFELD & BRO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
NO. 48 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by
A. S. HARVEY,
July 15 '57 No. 3. Stewart's Row.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at
(may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

NEW FALL GOODS!
J. T. LOGAN & CO.,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,
BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of
FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and 'give people a chance to buy themselves rich.' Our motto is 'Quick sales and short profits.'

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
SEPTEMBER 1857.

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower—in

CLOTHING
—AND—
Furnishing Goods,
FOR MEN AND BOYS
CARNAGHAN,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Flue Frock and Dress Coats,
Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy, Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks, Boys and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed.

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,
Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseilles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞ Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞ FOR CASH ONLY. ☜
oct7—tf

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.
CORNER 3d & MARKET STS.
PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,
P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the Faculty.
A. T. HOWDEN, Superintendent, with four associate teachers of Book-keeping.
J. S. DUNCAN, (author of Duncan's Penmanship) with an assistant, Professor of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.
N. B HATCH, Esq. Hon. J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Hon. Judge SHANNON, Lecturers on Commercial Law and Political Economy.
Rev. DAVID FERGUSON, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics.
J. MURPHY, Teacher of Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.
The Students of this institution are instructed from a First Premium System of Book-keeping, and a 1st Premium System of Penmanship.
Thirteen First Premium Silver Medals and Diplomas
Have been awarded by different Fairs to Duff's unrivalled system of Book-keeping, and Duncan's elegant new system of business and ornamental penmanship.
Duff's system of Book-keeping is found to contain nearly double the amount of practical business exercises given by any other Commercial College, and its superiority is attested by over 400 students, after from three to fifteen years successful practice in business, (circular p. 19) yet the process of teaching is so perfectly matured and simplified by near twenty years experience of the principal, that students usually graduate in half the time occupied by other Colleges, saving from $15 to $20 in board. No time is lost in experimenting upon 'New Systems of Teaching,' or waiting for the teachers to write out manuscript exercises. Our course of study will hereafter have added to it—
JOINT STOCK AND PRIVATE BANKERS' BOOKS.
A complete sett of each is prepared upon the most approved forms of Eastern and Western Banks and Banks and Bankers. Also,
RAILROAD BOOKS, prepared from the forms of the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad books.
No similar College in the Union exhibits such a list of successful students, (circular p. 19,) either as merchants, Book-keepers, or teachers of Book keeping and writing.
Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.
Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.
Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. An elegantly bound copy of this splendid work will be presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution. The above works for sale by the book-sellers.
Specimens of Mr. Duncan's penmanship, and the new College Circular, just issued, mailed free
☞ Address all letters to the Principal.

MONEY SAVED!
BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM
J. B. SMITH & CO.,
SMITH'S FERRY, PA.

YOU can buy 10 lbs good Sugar for One Dollar; 10 yds good Calico for One Dollar, Delaines from 12 to 25, worth from 20 to 40; good bleached muslin from 10 to 12, worth 12 to 16. Other goods in proportion.
☞ GIVE THEM A TRIAL. ☜
WANTED—Grain, green and dried Fruit, Potatoes, Beans, &c. &c. (nov4*)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Charles Bruce, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver Co. Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE BRUCE,
Nov 3, 1857. Administrator.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

LIST OF CAUSES,

For Trial at November Term, 1857; commencing 3d Monday, 16th November.

FIRST WEEK.

Rich'd Beeson, et al,	vs Henry Stauffer,
Isaac Cox,	vs Joseph Britton,
Jas Carson, for use,	vs James Buckley,
Aaron P. Smith,	vs John Graham,
John Fenrks,	vs William Deacom,
John Graham,	vs Aaron P. Smith,
John Stodes, *qui tant,*	vs Phillip Cooper,
Matthew Elder,	vs William R Sterling.
James Fombell,	vs Stewart Copper, et al,
Same	vs Same
Same	vs Same
William H. Beach,	vs Athalia Partington,

SECOND WEEK.

James Chambers,	vs Hugh Hamilton, et al,
Charles J. Taylor,	vs Margaret White,
Thomas J. Schley,	vs Samuel Johnston,
Henry J. Lance,	vs Peter Lance's Adm'r,
Thomas J. Power	vs Edward Warner,
Aaron P. Smith,	vs John Graham,
Thomas J. Power	vs Christopher O'Rourke.
Mary A Rodenbach et al	vs William McGill,
F. R. Drnro,	vs William Shrodes,
Abraham Lourjaure,	vs Charles Beak,
Robert Baker	vs Samuel Blair,
Jackman T Stockdale, et al,	vs Thomas Smith,
Alice A Kelly,	vs Hugh Donaldson, M. S. QUAY, Pro.

Oct. 15, 1857.

December Appointment.
DR. H. TUBBS,
Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Wednes'y, Dec. 16, 1857.
For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.
For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invito call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.
☞ Those afflicted with Rhumatism or kindred affections, will do well to read the following from Mr Caskey:
SALT RHEUM RADICALLY CURED.
Mrs. L Rhumigh, of Beaver, Pa, cured of Salt Rheum of eight years standing. It was of a most painful character, covering the entire surface of the hands, and portions of the arms and person. First called nearly eight years ago: in four months the skin became soft and smooth, remains entirely free from disease to this time. The above case is selected because one of the first cured in the West, and best shows its permanency. Those who have been similarly afflicted and cured, reside in the vicinity of nearly every appointment, to whom reference can be given. Equal success has attended the treatment of White Swellings, Scrofula, Abcesses and Fever Sores, some of which have been noticed in the monthly reports. In the treatment of all such, we rely mainly upon internal remedies that are calculated to neutralize the acrid substances, supporting diseases, and by exciting to healthful activity, the skin and other secretory organs, to force noxious excrements to escape by natural channels; hence the cure is radical without exfoliation, and instead of endangering the lungs, as a superficial healing of ulcers or scattering of humors invariably does, it serves to protect and strengthen those vital parts.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.
It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.
These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysteries, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.
Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.
Sole Agent for this country.
JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.
N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.
Wolesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER. Pittsbugh Pa. Dec. 12

NEW FALL AND
WINTER GOODS,
M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S.
FREEDOM, PENN'A.

Are now opening a new and splendid
Stock of Dry Goods,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES—a full assortment always on hand.
We invite all to call and see for themselves, as we charge nothing for showing goods.
☞ All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for goods.
M'CONNEL & BENTEL.
Freedom, Oct. 14. '57.

"NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."
A RESISTLESS REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
CIRCULAR TO THE SICK.
The first hospital surgeons and medical publicists of Europe, admit the unparalleled anti-inflammatory and healing properties of this Ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidences of disease, and neutralize the fery elements which feed and exasperate the malady.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS,
These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases of the muscles, the fleshy fibre and the skin; yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing, antidote to pain and inflammation.
SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.
In cases of Salt Rheum, where medical waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopœa have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever Sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.
DISCHARGING ULCERS.
A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers after a few applications of this Ointment.—The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material, and the ulcer radically cured.
A WORD TO MOTHERS.
The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.
SIGNIFICANT FACTS.
This Ointment is universally used on board the Atlantic and Pacific whaling fleet as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises. Large supplies of it have recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for hospital purposes.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions	Lumbago	Sore Legs
Burns	Mercurial	Sore Breasts
Chap'd Hands	Eruptions	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Piles	Sore Throats
Fistulas	Rheumatism	Sores of all
Gout	Salt Rheum	kinds
	Skin Diseases	Sprains
Swel'd Glands	Stiff Joints	Scalds
Ulcers	Venereal Sores	Wounds of all kinds.

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York and 244 Strand London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, at Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents; and $1 each. Dr O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.
N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.
February 25 1857

THE INFIDEL AND HIS DAUGHTER.

Suggested by reading a newspaper paragraph describing the scene between the brave old Ethan Allen and his daughter, on the eve of her death, when she asked the stern infidel in whose faith he would have her to die—his or her mothers.

"The damps of death are coming fast,"
My father, o'er my brow;
The past with all its scenes has fled,
And I must turn me now
To that dim future which in vain
My feeble eyes descry:
Tell me, my father, in this hour,
In whose stern faith to die.

"In thine? I've watched the scornful smile,
And heard thy withering tone,
Whene'er the Christian's humblest hope
Was placed above thy own:
I've heard thee speak of coming death
Without a shade of gloom,
And laugh at the childish fears
That cluster round the tomb.

"Or is it in my mother's faith?
How fondly do I trace
Through many a weary year long past
That calm and saintly face!
How often do I call to mind,
Now she is 'neath the sod,
The place, the hour in which she drew
My early thoughts to God.

"'Twas then she took this sacred book,
And from its burning page
Read how its truths support the soul
In youth and failing age,
And bade me in its precepts live,
And by its precepts die,
That I might share a home of love
In worlds beyond the sky.

"My father, shall I look above,
Amid this gathering gloom,
To Him whose promises of love
Extend beyond the tomb?
Or curse the Being who hath blessed
This chequered path of mine?
And promises eternal rest!
Or die, my sire, in thine?

The frown upon that warrior brow
Passed like a cloud away,
And tears coursed down the rugged cheek
That flowed not till that day.
"Not, not in mine," with choking voice
The skeptic made reply—
"But in thy Mother's holy faith,
My daughter may'st thou die!"

PRACTICAL JOKING.

The annexed article from a London Magazine, ought to operate as a caution to practical jokers:

The sister of a medical man in London had, in the presence of two young gentlemen, who were studying medicine with her brother, ridiculed the weakness and folly by which some persons are governed. She said for her part, she had no superstitious fears, and had courage for any emergency that might happen. The young men doubted the truth of her boastings, and one of them proposed to the other, that merely by way of a joke, they would put her courage to the test.

In a glass case in the Doctor's study was a human skeleton. This they removed and placed in the young lady's bed. She retired at the usual hour, and they stealthily followed her to listen. Some time elapsed, and no sound was heard. They were about descending the stairs, thinking their jest had failed; and that in reality she was as courageous as she had boasted herself to be. Scarcely had they come to this conclusion, ere their ears were assailed by a most appalling shriek; after which all became silent. They retired, pleased with their success, and thinking of the laugh and joke, they should have with her in the morning at breakfast. Morning came, but she did not come down as usual. They suffered an hour or so to elapse, and her brother, thinking she might have overslept herself knocked for admittance, calling her by name at the same time. No answer being returned, he and the young men forced her door and sad to relate, there sat the poor girl playing with the bony fingers of the grim and appalling skeleton, quite unconscious of the presence of the intruders, there the poor thing sat a confirmed idiot for life. When she gave that one fearful shriek, her reason fled never to return. It is needless to remark on the remorse that attended the after lives of the two young men.

English Nicety in Business.

I think the most curious fact, taken altogether, that I ever heard of the electric telegraph, was told me by the cashier of the Bank of England. You may have heard it. It may have been in print; I am sure it deserve to be. Once upon a time, then, on a certain Saturday night, the folks at the bank could not make the balance come right by just one hundred pounds.—This is a serious matter in that little establishment. I do not mean the cash, but this mistake in the arithmetic; for it occasions a world of scrutiny. An error in the balance has been known, I am told, to keep a delegation of clerks from each office at work sometimes into the whole night. A hue and cry of course was made after this one hundred pounds, as if the old lady in Threadneedle street would be in the *Gazette* for want of it. Luckily, on the Sunday morning, the clerk (in the middle of a sermon, I dare say, if the truth was known) felt a suspicion of the truth dart thro his mind quicker than the flash of the telegraph itself. He told the chief cashier on Monday morning that perhaps the mistake might have occurred in packing some boxes of specie for the West Indies, which had been sent to Southampton for shipment.—The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Here was a race, lightning against steam, with eight and forty hours the start. Instantly the wire asked whether such a vessel had left the harbor? "Just weighing anchor," was the reply. "Stop her!" frantically shouted the telegraph. It was done. "Have you upon deck certain boxes marked so and so; weigh them carefully. They were weighed; and one, delinquent was found heavier by just one package of one hundred sovereigns than it ought to be. "Let her go," said the mysterious telegraph. The West India folks were debited with just one hundred pounds more and the error was corrected without ever looking into the boxes or delaying the voyage an hour. Now this is what may be called "doing business."

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

Just Received
AND FOR SALE LOW, BY
P. B. YOUNG,
At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts.,
BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam, Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Bousli's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminative, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6,'57.

Just Received
A large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,
Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of
A. BESTWICK.
New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office. SOCRATES SMALL.
Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.
Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W Lysle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens & Beeson, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
C. LUKENS.
W. W. LISLE.
HORACE BEESON,

COAL! COAL!!

OF the Best quality, always on hand, and for sale at the mines or delivered. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Fallston Beaver Co. Pa. will be promptly attended to.
R. D. COOPER.

M. B WELSH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(District Attorney,)
Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.
July 15 1857. ly.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

IN the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. In the matter of the settlement of the account of James Moody, Administrator of the estate of Ross Robinson late of said county, deceased. And now, to wit, Oct. 22d, 1857, on motion, the Court appoint De Lorma Imbrie, Esq. an auditor to marshall the assets in the hands of the Administrator among the creditors.
[L. S.] A true extract, Attest,
WM. K. BODEN, Clk.

Notice.—I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Beaver, on Thursday the 12th day of Nov. at 1 o'clock P. M; when and where, parties interested are notified to attend.
Oct. 27. D. L. IMBRIE, Auditor.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Mource, Esq.
Sept. 9, '57. L. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms; at the Industry Mills. F. W. WALKER.
Industry Sept. 23—3m

THE GREAT
AMERICAN CORN SHELLER.
Now on Exhibition at
NO. 65 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is certainly the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and efficient.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine. ☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜

☞ State and County Rights for sale by the Agent, J. O. S. GOLDEN.
Sept. 9, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. D. & W. Stanton is this day dissolved by mutual consent Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.
DAVID STANTON, M. D.
WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.
Oct. 1, 1857.

Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of *Medicine* and Surgery. Office at the old stand, second story of McCleery's building. Residence at the lower end of Main street.
New Brighton, Oct. 7.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by
A. S. HARVEY,
July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

SILKS—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be found at TAYLOR'S.
may 6

JOHN E. GIBSON,
Fashionable Tailor,
(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA.)
☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. (sep23)

THOS. KENNEDY, JR. ..... JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO
Corner of Wood and 4th sts,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
LOOKING GLASSES,
AND FANCY GOODS.
Our stock of Imported and Domestic
Fancy and Variety Goods,
Including
PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCH'FS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,
And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.
Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

HALL & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hat and Cap Manufacturers,
And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.
NO. 69 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Beaver, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and Mohair, Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps; also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞ Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

BEAVER MACHINE WORK.
Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,
FOUNDERS
AND
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS
Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the
PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE
of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine. Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c; besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.
MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co, Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—
1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.
2d. It takes up much less room.
3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.
Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian Accounts which have been passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday the 18th day of November, 1857, for confirmation and allowance:

The account of Francis M. Erwin, administrator of the estate of William Erwin, dec'd.
The account of Daniel Brenner, administrator of the estate of Henry Beyer, dec'd.
The account of Henry A. Baker, administrator of the estate of Michael Baker, dec'd.
The account of David Scott, executor of the estate of George Denny, dec'd.
The account of Samuel Young, executor of the estate of William Calvin, dec'd.
The account of Benj. Todd, executor of the estate of John Knight, dec'd.
The account of John Frishkorn, executor of the estate of Charles Shever, dec'd.
The account of Phillip Blinn, administrator of the estate of Phillip Blinn, sr.,
The account of Martha Turner, guardian of Martha Jane, daughter of John Turner, dec'd.
S. B. WILSON, Reg'r.
Oct. 16, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste,
1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate
2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.
3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.
Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the Firm of Young & Thomas and late Wm. Thomas that they are requested to call at the store of P. B. Young, with whom I have left my Books, and make settlements of their accounts, up to the 20th of November, after which date, all amounts remaining unsettled, will be left with J. G. Bliss Esq. for settlement.
Beaver Oct. 12 '57. WILLIAM THOMAS.

For Rent.

TWO Rooms on ground floor, and two rooms on second story, with cellar, smoke-house, out-oven, stable, &c. Inquire at this Office (oct30)

AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Neuralgias, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the burses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention
DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.
† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.
Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by
HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.
S. LELAND & Co., Props's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of nauseous and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both Ayer Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first briars of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1
SOLD BY

AGENTS—Young & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater, C. L Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargeat, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all marchants every where. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?
Use Kaiser's
CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA
OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors, to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE,
Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.
Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

Just Received
At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
5 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " ween fun.
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.
For sale low by
C. L. KAISER & BRO.
Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House
New Brighton. apr19

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at
(may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

Notice to Farmers.—20 Improved Rail Road Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by
aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandals, just received at TAYLOR'S.
november 19, 1856.

The Greatest Medical Discovery
OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years desert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by
DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞ T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Fleming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold*. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Delaines,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected. T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester 'on the hill.'

T. J. CHANDLER ..... H. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial sets on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.
Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained and made to look as well as new.
Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cotheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,
je10. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

OLIN M. LUKENS, G. P. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.
LUKENS & SONS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Rochester, Pa. Agents for steamer Michigan
Fo. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—800 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by
aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may6,'57.

Glad News.
FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this
WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. B. STOCKTON.
Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1855.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
REV. J. GASTON.
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.
Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief, (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.
G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do
Rev. Joel White	Economy.
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs	do
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,
Mrs. N. Evans	do
Robert Greenlee	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Steubenville,
Henry Smith	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown	do
Martha A. Wilson	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides	do
D. Maratta	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith	Louisville,
Judge Keys	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy	Wellsville,
James Wilkins	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds	Butler co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler	Penn'a,
Rev. G Scehen	Louisville.

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.
Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!
To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than any other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER
Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B S Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.
☞ Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29,'57.

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22,'57.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Samuel Dunbar, dec'd, late of Pulaski township, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY PHILLIS, Executor.
Oct. 20, 1857.

A NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, colurgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian trills, ginghams, chambres, paper cambrics, cambrid, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, flannels, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, ticking checks, drilling, ginghams, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of hats, clo